FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1844. [NO. 1434.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; $4 00 after the year has expired.

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Just Received and for Sale,

80 DOZ. very superior UPPER LEATHER, Pint and Half Pint White Glasses, some very fine, Cut Decanters.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 13, 1844. 32-3w

H. LEETE,

At the West corner of Market Square,

Is receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

which he proposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Pilot Cloths; Gauff ditto; blue, black, Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and figured Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; Bombazines; Taylorina; Lucetta; Circassian cord'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a large assortment plain blue, black, satin and Mourning Lustres; plain and satin striped Silks; colored ditto, some very fine; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaids; Green and Black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Embroidered and plain Artificial Flowers; Kid, Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's Woven Gaiters; plain and satin Stoc

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Commons:

Your biennial return to the seat of Government for the purposes of legislation, as the representatives of a free and happy people, is always an occasion of interest to the patriot, and one of gratitude to Him, whose kind providence directed our fathers in the paths of political wisdom, and cast our lots in this favoured and happy land. May we not hope for a continuance of the same favors, by walking in the same paths, and devoutly asking of Him that guidance and purity of purpose which will lead to wholesome and wise legislation.

Many subjects of importance will engage your attention, but whether you deem this a proper time to act upon all of them, is a matter for your deliberate consideration.

PUBLIC FINANCES.—The condition of the Public Treasury should especially engage your attention. The appropriations made at the session before the last, to discharge the debt due for building the Capitol, so far exhausted the public fund, that it was insufficient to meet the current expenses of the government; and the public Treasurer was directed to borrow of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards what money might be needed to meet those expenses.

Reference to his report to the last Legislature and to his monthly settlements with the Comptroller, will show the amount of the Literary fund used by him, and the amount that was kept on hand for his use; as it was deemed better that the State should use these funds, than go elsewhere to borrow.

The current expenses of the State and the long session of the last Legislature, left the public Treasury, at its rise, nearly be quite exhausted, except as to the funds belonging to the Boards.

The last Legislature, aware of the condition of the Treasury, and being called upon to make provision to meet the payment of $70,000 of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, falling due in Jan. 1843, and endorsed by the State, directed the Literary Board to redeem those Bonds; and, finding it necessary likewise to make provision to meet the interest falling due on the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, and to raise funds to meet the current expenses of the State until the taxes of 1843 should be paid into the Treasury, authorised the public Treasurer to borrow the sum of $50,000 from one of the Boards or of the Banks of the State; and, being likewise desirous to do something for the relief of the people, it directed the Literary Board to loan out its funds. At the time these requirements of the Board were made, it had less than $50,000 in the Treasury, about $100,000 in bonds upon individuals, and the balance of its funds in stocks and permanent securities.

The Literary Board, desirous to meet that high confidence manifested by the Legislature in their financial skill, pressed collections, and with the cash thus obtained redeemed the $50,000 of Rail Road bonds, and by the assistance of the funds of the Board of Internal Improvement, and those the Literary Board had been able to pay into the Treasury, the public Treasurer has been enabled to meet all demands at the Treasury, without borrowing elsewhere, notwithstanding $50,000 of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which fell due on January, 1843, endorsed by the State, had to be paid by the Treasurer.

The Literary Board did not believe that it was intended by the Legislature that its stocks and other securities should be sold to raise a fund to be loaned to the people, and however much the Board regretted the disappointment so many were destined to experience, for applications for loans were very numerous, it was unable to avoid it and render the State, to which the Board owed its first duty, that aid which it needed.

It is evident, upon the slightest reflection, how embarrassing it is to the Boards charged with the management of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds, to be required to hold these funds subject to the requirements of the Public Treasury, and to be prevented from investing them in some profitable and permanent investment, whereby a large amount of interest is lost.

I therefore recommend that ample and permanent provision be made to supply the Public Treasury, and that whatever interest ought justly to be due to the two Boards, upon their funds kept in the Treasury for the public service be paid over to the Literary Board, to go into the distribution fund for the use of "Common Schools."

RAIL ROADS.—As the embarrassments of the Treasury arise in part from the connection of the State with our Rail Roads, it becomes a matter of absorbing interest to devise the means whereby their usefulness to the public may be continued, and the State at the same time sustain no detriment on account of her liabilities for these roads.

The difficulties under which these roads labor, arise from their indebtedness for their construction.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, including the sea route to Charleston, cost some two millions of dollars, while the stock paid in amounted to about thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars only, leaving the balance of the cost of construction a debt against the corporation, the interest of which absorbs a large portion of its receipts. So of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It cost about one million five hundred thousand dollars, while its stock paid in was only about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, leaving the balance of its cost of construction a debt against the corporation, the interest of which absorbs all its receipts, after defraying the current expenses.

To aid these corporations, the State, under acts of the Legislature, passed for the purpose, endorsed for [illegible] dollars of the bonds of the [illegible] Rail Road Company, and for [illegible] dollars of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and has been compelled to meet the interest falling due on those bonds. To raise funds to meet this interest, the Literary Board has been compelled to sell [illegible] of the stocks belonging to the Literary fund, and the Board of Internal Improvement has been compelled to borrow money on the credit of the State, and has issued its bonds for that purpose to the amount of $[illegible], which have been sold [illegible] per cent. premium.

[illegible] of the Literary Fund [illegible] September amounted to the sum of $[illegible].

[illegible] schools have gone generally into operation [illegible] yet want of system in their management [illegible] nothing would end the success of these [illegible] more than the appointment of an efficient State Agent, well versed in the subject of common schools, whose duty it would be to travel over the State, visit the counties, see, advise and direct the superintendents and school committees in the discharge of their duties; and use his influence to awaken a lively interest in the success of popular education.

The Literary Board will, during your session, give a report more in detail as to the operations of the system, management and condition of the funds, accompanied by such remarks and suggestions as it will be deemed expedient and proper to make; to which I respectfully refer you for further information.

ASYLUMS.—For more than a century and a quarter the Legislature of this State has been engaged in making laws for the benefit of that class of its citizens which least needed aid, while the helpless and afflicted children of misfortune are almost wholly disregarded. Although we possess a large fund applied to the purposes of general education, no provision whatever is made whereby the deaf and dumb and blind, those most needing its aid, are benefited. The facility with which they can be taught is truly surprising. And when we reflect that it is believed that the deaf mutes, without education, have no just idea of a Supreme Being; that neither they nor the blind can read the word of salvation without instruction, and the great ease with which both can be taught to read it, is it not wonderful that any christian community should delay a moment to make provision for their instruction?

Again: no provision is made for their maintenance and support, except what is to be found in the poor laws. Many of them, if educated and instructed in useful employments, would be able to maintain themselves and enjoy life as rational creatures. Without these advantages, we often find them huddled together within the confines of a loathsome Poor House, doomed to while away a miserable existence in wretchedness to themselves, and at an increased expense to those whose duty it is to make for them more ample provision.

The condition of the insane merits your earnest attention. Many of them might be restored to themselves and to their usefulness, if an asylum were provided, where skilful and experienced managers could have the supervision and control of the patient. Then those whose cases were hopeless might likewise receive the care and attention their condition required. I therefore most earnestly recommend that ample provision be made for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, for the restoration of the insane, if practicable, and for the comfortable sustenance of all.

It may be said this is not a propitious time to undertake so great a work. A century has passed, and the time has not come. Another may pass, and it still may not come. If a bounteous Providence were to withhold his favors from us, so long as we withhold ours from his afflicted children, how quickly would we make that propitious time arrive! Now is the time. You have only to will it, and it is done. The means are at your command. That miserly constituent who grudgingly yields the little portion which he would be required to contribute towards so good a work, deserves not the showers and sunshine of Heaven, and need not hope for a blissful futurity. Without the aid of *your* branch of the government, gentlemen, that unfortunate class may bid farewell to hope, and welcome despair.

PENITENTIARY.—For years past the subject of changing our Criminal Code by the establishment of the Penitentiary System, has engaged public attention. Doubtless you are aware of the wishes of your constituents upon the subject, and will fully comply with them. I am satisfied that criminals often escape conviction from a humane feeling in the jury—and their unwillingness to subject the offender to severe and ignominious corporal punishment. And if a criminal be convicted, the present mode of punishment is but ill calculated to reform him or to benefit the State. Solitary confinement and hard labor are wholesome remedies for desperate moral diseases.

It is believed that the adoption of the system would be good economy: the profits arising from the labor of criminals would exceed the expenses of carrying the criminal law into execution, and it would be an admirable system to apply the proceeds arising from the punishment and correction of vice and idleness to the Common School fund, to aid in the moral and intellectual cultivation of our youth. It would be rearing the beautiful and delicate flower of Virtue out of the fetid hot-bed of Vice.

HISTORY.—As long as the American Union shall endure, so long will the History of the establishment of American Independence be a subject of deep interest to every Patriot. The Revolutionary history of this State is fraught with incidents of the deepest interest, and does honor to our patriotic sires. While another State boasts of being the cradle of Liberty, N. Carolina alone can boast of possessing its birth place. It was on her soil, on the 20th of May 1775, that her sons reared the Standard of Liberty, boldly declared their independence of the British Crown, and declared themselves "a free and independent people," "a sovereign and self-governing association." We are wholly unworthy such illustrious descent, if we neglect to preserve by all means in our power, the history of the gallant deeds by which they sustained that declaration.

The Index to the Colonial Documents of our State, printed by order of the last Legislature, to which I refer you, shows that very important historical information relative to this State, may be obtained from the Archives of the British Government. Access to these Archives has been generously tendered by that Government to this State; and permission granted to take copies of any documents we desire. It is believed that an agent, well qualified for the purpose, can be found, who will proceed to England and procure such copies as may be deemed useful, for a sum but little exceeding the expenses of the trip and pay to clerks for making the copies. It is submitted to you whether it is not due to ourselves to send such an agent.

CHEROKEE BONDS.—The debt due to the State for the purchase of Cherokee lands is but little reduced in amount by collections—an evidence of the difficulty of raising money in that region.

When we look at the difficulties incident to new settlements, which the debtors who reside in the ex- [illegible] counties have to encounter, their remarket, and their destitution of good [illegible] of surprised that large payments are [illegible] old for a good price; besides other se- [illegible] e holds the titles until the purchase [illegible] The lands are increasing in value [illegible] Good policy, therefore, dictates that [illegible] should be extended to these debtors [illegible] ly secure the payment of the debt, [illegible] them to remain among us as useful citizens.

THE CAPITOL.—I deem it scarcely necessary to call your attention to the Public Square and the Capitol. They are before you; the propriety of putting a suitable enclosure around the Square is too obvious to require from me any recommendation.

It is bad economy, after laying out a half million of dollars in a building that does honor to the State, to withhold the small amount necessary to enclose and protect it.

THE SWAMP LANDS.—No sale of the Swamp [illegible] by the State has yet been made. An [illegible] made to effect a sale in 1841, shortly [illegible] the donation of a portion of the land, but the [illegible] pecuniary embarrassment which then pre- [illegible] but little attention to be paid to the [illegible] the few bids made were so low, that the [illegible] deem it proper to accept them. No at- [illegible] has been since made, because the Board [illegible] ices unpropitious, and believed the lands [illegible] to be daily increasing in value by the decomposition [illegible] of the vegetable matter, greatly hastened by the drainage.

PUBLIC LANDS.—To make such public improvements and to erect such charitable Institutions as we need, the State must have money. To raise funds for such use by taxation, would be burthensome to the citizens. It seems to me no fund can more appropriately belong to the States than that arising from the sales of the public lands, and that that fund can be in no way applied more advantageously than to the improvements of the social and natural condition of the States.

There can be no further use for withholding the fund from the States, under pretence that it is needed for the [illegible] General Government. The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the General Government, economically administered: and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug; that in the late contest for the Presidency, no candidate openly advocating that doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection—

Now is the time to press for a distribution of this fund. Indeed, its distribution should at all times be pressed. It appears to me surprising that any one should hesitate on the subject. The sum received by this State, under the distribution ordered under General Jackson's administration, (although one-fourth of the sum ordered was never received,) amounts to more than the whole land and poll tax paid into the Treasury of North Carolina for the last twenty years. So large a sum cannot be annually expected from that source; but a sum that would greatly aid this State might be relied on with certainty. I therefore respectfully direct your attention to the subject.

With the present year, by a constitutional provision, closes my official connection with the Government of North Carolina. In retiring from the Executive Chair, I shall carry with me but one regret—and that is—that your department of the Government did not assign to me, during my administration, the execution of some work of great and permanent public utility, whereby, in the faithful and zealous performance of the duty, I might manifest to the people of North Carolina the profound gratitude which I feel to them for the confidence they have reposed in me, and for the kindness with which my official acts have been received by them.

Wishing you, gentlemen, a session of pleasantness to yourselves and of usefulness to your constituents, I remain your fellow citizen

and obedient Servant,

JNO. M. MOREHEAD.

Executive Office, Nov. 19, 1844.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NOVEMBER 14, 1844.

Mr. Editor: I greatly fear that our lot has been cast in a degenerate age. From the virtues of our fathers we have sadly departed—we have failed to preserve unimpaired the glorious legacy of the past; and now, can only hope that the progress of dishonor may cease with our generation, and that the future will be witness to no moral deterioration at all commensurate with that which has marked the close of the first seventy years of our national existence! Another act of base dishonor blurs the American name. We have just been spectators of a deliberate act, performed in the face of the world and high Heaven, by a free and enlightened people, tending inevitably to disgrace them before the spirits of their ancestors, in the eyes of their contemporaries, and in the sober judgment of posterity.

A young man, from the humbler walks of society, emigrates from the forests of Hanover to the wilds of Kentucky. "Stamped with the patent of the Deity," he rises superior to the many disadvantages which offended his birth and partial education. Gradually, in the course of half a century his fame on one side goes down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico,—on another rises to the summit of the Appalachian range, and descending like the morning cloud from the tops of the mountains, spreads itself, a grateful incense to our tree institutions, from the heights of Bunker to the marshes of Savannah. His fame becomes American, his name—*clarum et venerabile*,—and his heart, expanding to the measure of his growing fortunes, glows with deep and intelligent interest in every local division of his great country, and in the occupations of every class of his fellow citizens. His diplomatic ability and his love of country are discovered in the successful issue of the complicated negotiations at Ghent; his wisdom, moderation, and magnanimity of soul, are displayed in the two ever memorable conjonctures of 1820 and 1833, when the Union of these States trembled to its very foundation. I mention these services only, because, although you, Mr. Editor, and the Whig Party, might agree upon many others worthy of all praise, I have wished to avoid political discussion, by citing acts of which *all* parties must say—malo dicto quidquam nihil in hisce tebus loci est, quod *omnia* lans occupavit.—Nor is his philanthropy bounded by the limits of his country; the voice of the oppressed in foreign lands, crying for help against the mighty, is seconded on the floors of Congress by the magic of his tongue and influence. His speeches in behalf of the South American Republics, to inspirit their soldiers are afterwards read at the head of their armies: The "dark Solitude," as wandering among the fastnesses of the ancient Epirus he meets some American traveller, even now inquires with affectionate remembrance after the welfare of Henry Clay, and, in the elegant language of the State Senator from Orange, the Greek girls, when twining their garlands of roses at evening in the gardens and vineyards of Attica, sing songs in praise of that dear friend of Greece who lives far to the West of where the rays of the setting sun glance on the sea of Ionia.

Years rolled by, and "in the evening of a long life" the name of this great man is presented before the American People as a proper candidate for the Presidency. The offspring of our national liberty, formed by nature an ornament to our race, by education a high toned conservative republican, his election by the people in whose service he had spent the morning and meridian of his days, is expected with just confidence. But alas! as in the days of Roman liberty, when Cicero consoled his friend on the unlooked for disappointment of his sanguine hopes of elevation to the Consulship—nihil obscurius voluntate hominum, nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum; Mr. Clay's merits are slighted and overlooked, while an obscure competitor, absolutely unknown to the great mass of the American nation, is preferred to the Chair of the Executive. To reflect upon this result sickens me at the heart. Where, Mr. Editor, is our national gratitude? What has become of that generosity of soul which leads the honorable to acknowledge and endeavor to liquidate such transcendant obligations as those which have been accumulating upon the United States for fifty years? In incurring so much greater guilt by repudiating a debt which we had considerable ability to diminish, we have lost all claim to speak in reprobation of Mississippi or Pennsylvania honesty. What a subject for moralizing will it not present to the historian? When in time to come the events of this year shall be recorded on the stable pages of history, this act of injustice and folly may probably give rise to remarks such as the following:

"In November, 1844, a generation having elapsed since the signing of the Treaty at Ghent, it being twenty-four years after Missouri had been admitted into the Union, and nearly twelve from the passage of the Compromise Act, the name of Henry Clay being presented as a candidate for the Executive Chair, after a solemn and deliberate consideration, was rejected by the American People. Removed as we are by an interval of more than a century from the excitements of that day, we feel justified in saying, with all due deference to the wisdom and integrity of a generation now in their graves, that all the ingratitude of the Attic and Latin republics sinks into insignificance by the side of this single historic fact. It is true that Miltiades, having fought the battle of Marathon, was afterwards fined and imprisoned by his Athenian fellow citizens. It is true that Themistocles and Cimon, the one having conquered at Salamis, and the other having overcome the Persians in one day on land and sea at the mouth of the Eurymedon, were both forced to undergo the infamy of banishment. We know that Camillus, having recovered Rome from the possession of the enemy, "saved himself from a formal condemnation by a voluntary exile;" and that great Pompey, after carrying the Roman eagle in triumph where it had never flown before, experienced the proverbial inconstancy of the multitude while endeavoring to preserve the supremacy of the law by what was undoubtedly the crowning act of his life. In all of these cases, however, history, but partially acquainted with the attending circumstances, forbears to pass an unqualified opinion. In the matter before us, we are happily, or rather unhappily for the fame of our ancestors, fully acquainted with every particular. We know why the American People rejected the claims of Mr. Clay. The reasons for his election and the objections raised by those who defeated him—the arguments of the prosecutor and the answer of the defendant—are all before us; we have *every* opportunity for making a judicial examination of the cause, and, without scrutinizing to censure with too great severity the motives of our ancestors, we give as our opinion on the facts before us, that this great Commoner was *slandered down* before the American nation by a most extraordinary tissue of false and calumnious assertion. In the probability of these charges no one in our time would dare to risk his reputation as a sane man by declaring a confidence. That they were successful used to defeat him is however rendered manifest by the most authentic records, and the utter recklessness with which they were promulgated by some whom we cannot admit not to have known better, is calculated to give no favorable view of the temper with which the party contests of that day were carried on. Mr. Clay has now rested in his grave for nearly a century. If the posthumous honors of grateful posterity can atone for the ingratitude of contemporaries, the Presidential election of 1844 has been fully expiated. Universally acknowledged the leading factor of his country during a long, honest, and useful course of civil services, and its saviour at more than one desperate crisis, Mr. Clay bears a place in the breasts of his countrymen second only to that occupied by the Father of his Country. Here and there a heavy remnant of a former age remains to tell how a repentant nation followed this great man to his last resting place with universal and bitter tears; how quickly his infirmities were buried in his grave, and how soon those who had been contemporary with his services awarded to their merits historic fame."

In the performance of his duty, the historian may go on to record, that "the Executive incapacity displayed by the successful competitor, and the complete vassalage in which his acts were chained to the dictation of the actual leaders of his party, soon gave the American People to regret the choice which they had made;" but, Mr. Editor, we will pursue no probable history of the transaction no further. I confess, sir, that I have no courage to reflect on this great iniquity even only as branding us in the eyes of all honorable men as capable of that greatest of crimes, ingratitude. But then can we feel assured that its ulterior consequences may not more fully be bound on ourselves? Bad as it is, "did the assassination trammel up the consequence," and "this blow prove to be the be all and the end all," we should not forget that

——"In these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague th' inventors: This even handed justice
Commends th' ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

Of the future we cannot speak; Heaven alone can tell whether we shall be called to feel the extent of our sins in the visitations of consequent national calamity. I fear that we shall not be allowed to go unwhipped of justice, and under the influence of well grounded forebodings of the future feel ready to exclaim with Marcellus on a somewhat similar occasion,

"Run to your houses,—fall upon your knees—
Pray to the Gods to intermit the plague,
Which needs must fall on this ingratitude."

I by no means wish to crook over the future in the history of our country. Although the great Conservative Party, whose prosperity I hold to be intimately connected with that of the United States, has suffered an unqualified defeat; although the statesman, in whom all my confidence is constituted, has been rejected by his fellow citizens, I would not so slander the reputation of a Whig as to say, that a single tie which bound him to his country has been dissolved or even weakened. Heaven forbid that there should ever be the Whig who would suffer party disaster to affect his love of country. Let there one such! be is unworthy of the name, and most unworthy of being a follower of our glorious Leader. But I have no such fears. We, Mr. Editor, may proudly ask, Quis NOSTRUM est omnium non bene templa, aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique hæc ipsa, et hoc commune patriæ solum sit carum, tum vero dulce et jucundum! Infinitely paramount in every Whig bosom reigns the Love of country; as a secondary consideration, only as tending to discover the depth of that love, they thus devoted their energies in the last campaign to the elevation of Mr. Clay to the Presidency.

The Whig Party has yet a solemn duty to perform before its obligations to Mr. Clay shall have been liquidated. To him it owes its existence; if even in the fields of stricken battle it has conquered, to the strength of his right arm it has owed that success, and to the influence of his great name it is to be attributed that in the campaign just passed, that Party, which during the last three years has experienced a series of most overwhelming defeats, has almost proved victorious. "Once more unto the breach dear friends, once more!" Let us cheer Mr. Clay with the assurance that the Party of his confidence has neither been destroyed nor even intimidated by its reverses, that if there be something in the name and doctrines of the opposite faction which renders it popular with the unthinking multitude; that if it be our fortune to experience defeat upon defeat, yet with him surnamed Cincinnatus in the "brave days of old," we will endeavor at least to procrastinate the fate of our beloved country.

The questions proposed by the Whig Party at the opening of the present campaign have been temporarily decided. Their main object now should be the purification of the ballot boxes, as proposed by the Native Americans. That object accomplished, I am persuaded we will have no odds to ask at the hands of any set of persons, whatever be their name and political tenets. Whatever may be chosen as proper subject for action, I for one shall be proud to rank the humblest private in a body over which the names of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Webster, Preston, Rives, Choate, Clayton, Fillmore, Berrien, Seward, Badger, McLean, Crittenden, Mangum, Foster, Ewing, and the thousand other first rate men, have thrown and will continue to throw such transcendant lustre. Let the Whig Party determine to *deserve well* of the country, so that if unfortunately the time shall ever come when as a Party it must cease to have an existence, in the language of its glorious Leader, it may with unshaken confidence appeal to the Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration, that it has been influenced by no impure purposes, no party motives—has sought no party aggrandizement; but that in all its acts it has had a sole and single eye and a warm and devoted heart directed and dedicated to what in its judgment it believed to be the true interests of its country."

What, Mr. Editor, in the language of encomium, can you say to North Carolina which she has not more than deserved?—faithful found among the faithless—glad we are not to add—faithful *only* she.

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
Her loyalty she kept, her love, her zeal.
Nor number, nor example, with her wrought
To swerve from truth, or change her constant mind.

With me, North Carolina has laid up a store of supererogatory merit to be wiped out or diminished by no future circumstances of disgrace and dishonor. Whenever a Whig of North Carolina reflects on the firmness with which she has withstood the adequate arguments of heated partizans, and the high moral courage which she has opposed to the many efforts made to bribe and corrupt her from her allegiance, the thought—"*Carolina!* I am only thine!"—should gush warm from his heart. I for one, Mr. Editor, will remember with feelings of proud gratification, to the latest moment of my life, that, as in 1775, so again in 1845, the State of the Mecklenburg Declaration was found battling for conservative principles and the rights of the People, side by side with the Maryland Line and the Jersey Blues.

HAL

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1844.

THE RESULT.—Tennessee and Louisiana are the only States about which there was any doubt at the time our last paper was issued. All doubts are now removed. Tennessee has voted for Mr. Clay, and Louisiana for Mr. Polk. The Electoral vote will stand, therefore, for Polk 170, for Clay 105. Polk's majority 65.

The majorities in Tennessee and Louisiana not ascertained, but very small, especially in Tennessee.

A change of 3000 votes in New York would have changed Mr. Clay President! The same result would have been produced by the exclusion of double that number of the votes polled in that State by means of *fraud and perjury*.

It is worthy of remark, that this is the first instance of the election of a candidate *whose own State voted against him*. And the first instance of the election of one against whom the vote of North Carolina was given.

THE VOTE IN THIS STATE.—In our last we copied from the Independent the Official vote of seventeen counties in this State for President. We did not take the trouble to add up the columns, but left the addition as made in that paper. Subsequently, our attention being called to the matter by the vote as given in the other Raleigh papers, we find the actual vote was,

For Clay,	43,232
For Polk,	39,287
Clay's majority,	3,945

Just as of the entire vote being 1610 less than in 1840, exactly 500 more, being 82,519 in Nov. against in August. Polk's vote is 146 less than Gra's, whilst Clay's is 646 more than Graham's, these two amounts make the net increase of Clay's majority over Graham's, viz: 792.

Gov. Morehead has issued his Proclamation, calling on the eleven Whig Electors to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday next, the 4th December.

The Register says,—

We are happy to state that the vote of one of the counties in Rhode, where there was considerable over-whelming majority for Clay, was not returned by the Sheriff, for some cause, and is not included in the above majority. Many persons have bet on 4,000 Whig majority, and as the majority will exceed that, we presume Hyde vote be counted, we presume there will be some difficulty in adjusting the wagers.

The whole Whig vote of Rowan 833 was lost to John Baxter, one of the Electors, his name having been erroneously returned by the Sheriff as John Long.

In Buncombe, 157 votes were lost in the same way to D. W. Courts as Loco Foco Elector: they were given returned as thrown for D. W. Curtis.

These items of, in no other instance is the general vote affected by the erroneous return but it should, nevertheless, serve as a caution to Returning Officers.

In several Counties, the name of some one of the Electors was erased and left so, or some other name substituted in its stead, but the whole not making a portion of more than 20 or 30 votes."—*Raleigh Register.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—Hoping to receive the Governor's Message in time for this paper, we have awaited the first day's proceedings of the Legislature with other matter, on our first page. And as regard the Register's detail of subsequent proceedings.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, three efforts were made to elect a Speaker, all resulting in 24 for Wilson, 23 for Joyner, and 1 for Dockery—two not voting.

On Wednesday, two other votes, with precisely the same result, being had, Col. Joyner said,

"Gentlemen.—Our situation is embarrassing, and unprecedented in this State, so far as I have any knowledge. The public business is delayed, no doubt to the regret of all, and to the disappointment of the community at large. It is a condition of things which I am anxious to obviate; and as it is probable, that I am being in nomination for the station of presiding Officer of this body, may have formed an obstacle to its organization, I feel it due to the public, and myself, that the difficulty, if it really exists, should be removed. Under this conviction of duty, I am urging my political friends the favor to withdraw my name from the consideration for the Chair."

Mr. Gaither, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Joyner, withdrew his name from nomination.

Mr. Dockery then rose, and placed in nomination Gen. Thomas Sherrod, Mr. Waddell, of Orange, and moved that a vote forthwith vote. It was agreed to, and the vote stood, for Wilson 24, Waddell 23, Dockery 1.

Another vote presented the same result.

Mr. Waddell then rose and delivered in eloquent terms on the consequences of the present condition of things, if persisted in. He begged, in conclusion, that he be withdrawn; which was done.

Mr. Elliot of Randolph then nominated Gen. Dockery, and the vote stood, Wilson 24, Dockery 23, Joyner 1.

Another vote was had, with the same result.

Mr. Waddell now rose and said, that believing all members of that body felt the same deep regret at the embarrassment of their situation, he would propose the raising of a *Committee of Conference*, equally divided in politics, for the purpose, if possible, of removing the difficulty which exists. Such an one, he thought, was due to themselves and to their constituents.

Mr. Edwards concurred most heartily with the Senator from Orange, in his proposition.

Mr. Waddell then submitted the following proposition:

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by this body, who shall confer together for the purpose of recommending Officers for the Senate.

The resolution was adopted, and the following committee having been agreed on, was announced respectively by Messrs. Dockery and Edwards, viz: Whigs Messrs. Waddell, Hulsey, and Bowden. *Democrats*, Messrs. Cameron, Biggs, and Jeffreys.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Cameron announced, with great regret, that the Committee of Conference had been unable to agree upon any basis of compromise. He moved, therefore, that the Senate take a recess for one hour. Carried.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Waddell, from the Committee of Conference, rose and said, that it was with the most unfeigned regret he had to state, that the Committee had been unable to agree on any plan of compromise, and he therefore asked that the Committee be discharged from further action. Agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to vote—the name of Gen. Dockery being withdrawn. Wilson had 24, Joyner 23, Dockery 1—Wilson not voting, as in every vote after the first.

Mr. Wilson, remarking upon the embarrassing position of things, and his great desire to put an end to it, requested that his name be withdrawn, and stated that he had addressed a note to his friends on Wednesday, asking them to discard all personal feelings.

Mr. Edwards bore testimony to the honorable course of his friend Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Biggs asked that Mr. Wilson's letter be read; which was done.

Mr. Edwards nominated Mr Cameron of Cumberland for Speaker; and the vote stood, for Cameron 23, Dockery 1—Mr Cameron not voting.

Mr. Albright now nominated Mr Gaither of Burke and Yancey; and two more votes resulted, for Cameron 24, Gaither 23, Boyden 1.

Mr Cameron and Mr Gaither both asked that their names be withdrawn, which was done, and Mr Biggs nominated Mr Edwards. Two votings ensued, the Locos for Edwards, the Whigs first for Francis, and then for Joyner.

Mr. Worth, of Montgomery and Moore, rose and said: Propositions for an equitable arrangement of the difficulty now existing with regard to our organization, have been made by the Whigs in the Committee of Conference. They have been all rejected, whilst none have been made in return. Thus situated, both parties are liable to censure from the people, because they have no data on which to form an opinion. Let the propositions submitted in Committee, be now openly made in the Senate to the Representatives of the People—that is, to the People themselves, and let them see who is in the wrong.

No response from the Loco Foco side of the House.

Mr Edwards's name was then withdrawn, at his own request, and the Senate voted three times,—each party returning to its first love—Wilson 24, Joyner 23, Dockery 1.

Mr. Worth—If any Democrat will pledge himself to vote for Henry W. Miller as Clerk Assistant, and Green Hill as Principal Door-keeper, I will pledge myself to vote for Weldon N. Edwards as Speaker.

No response.

Another vote—Wilson 24, Joyner 23, Dockery 1.

In the mean time, three unsuccessful motions to adjourn had been made. A fourth was carried.

For further intelligence, we are indebted to a friend now in Raleigh, who writes as follows:—

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1844.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—Presuming you would be pleased to hear something of the proceedings of the Legislature in the absence of any printed information, I drop you a line to put you in possession of the latest news. The farce in the Senate is ended, and a Speaker elected. This morning the Senate met at the usual hour, and after the clerk had read the minutes of the preceding day, Mr. Dockery rose and begged the attention of the body for a few moments. He said it was useless to try to conceal the fact, that the Senate stood in a very impracticable and unfortunate position; that the Whigs had before made terms of compromise with the Democrats, who had disregarded them, and seemed ready to take every thing; but he was anxious to organize, and had terms to propose, but previously would hear if any plan were suggested by the other side. No answer being made, he submitted the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, with a view to the organization of this body, that Andrew Joyner be elected Speaker, and Thomas G. Stone and Perrin Busbee clerk and clerk assistant.

Mr. Edwards rose and remarked, that he had no objection to the resolution if it affected only the present Senate; but he feared the precedent, and had no idea that the choice of the President of so important a body as the Senate should ever be made dependent upon the choice of subordinate officers. After some farther remarks, Mr. Dockery rose and begged leave to withdraw the resolution.

Then was there a cry from all parts of the house for a ballot. A heated and angry scene seemed about to break forth, when Mr. Tomlinson of Johnson rose amid the confusion, and begged leave to propose the name of Mr. Gaither. Some Whig nominated Mr. Francis. An election was called for, and the first Democrat fed off with Gaither. All the Whigs, and most of the Democrats, followed. Some few did not vote at all, while three voted for Wilson. Gaither received 40 votes, and was conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the Senate with much embarrassment, growing out of his unexpected elevation.

Mr. Shepard is still absent. Foreman has been in his seat, though so ill that he is brought round in his carriage and conveyed in a chair to the Senate.

The House, after sitting a few minutes, adjourned till to-morrow at 10. Business will now proceed rapidly I presume. The members express a determination to make a short session. There is nothing else new in the City.

After the above was in type, we received the "Independent," with a more full account, which we annex, as far as the crowded state of our columns will admit:—

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

It is well known, that for the last four days, this body has been unable to organize, owing to the close state of parties; the Locos trying, by the most utter disregard of courtesy, to see if they could not break down Mr. Foreman, who was known to be in a feeble state of health. The Whigs had determined, that on Friday the Senate should be organized. They had resisted the shameful attempts of the Locos, to make one Speaker, whose special business (as we are informed) would have been, to answer certain purposes in the appointment of Committees, relative to the Treasury, on which subject more has been communicated to us than we, at present, think necessary to report. At present, we congratulate the Whigs, the *true Republicans* of the country, that they have, by their determination, compelled the Locos to organize the Senate.

On the morning of the Senate, [on Friday,] Gen. Dockery, well known as a man of great firmness of purpose, and strong intellect, addressed the Senators, saying, he thought it due to the State, to the Whigs of the Senate, and to both parties, that some steps should be taken to organize. It was known, he remarked, that propositions had been submitted to the other side, the Locos, which had been rejected. It was equally well known, that the other side, with a most unaccommodating spirit, had not only refused to make any proposition, but had also refused to accept that offered by us, Mr. Dockery's friends. As yet, the people outside of these walls had no knowledge of what had been done. That knowledge they ought to have, and must have. Now, said Mr. D., I intend to do my duty. My political friends have all determined that the state of things can not continue. No Whig intends to leave his duty undone. No Whig thinks of abandoning his duty. Now gentlemen, said Mr. D., it is understood that one Senator on the other side has expressed his willingness to adjourn and go home.—Such an idea has no countenance or support from this side of the House. I now call on the Senators on the other side, to know whether they intend to make any proposition? I wait for your answer, gentlemen.

Here Gen. Dockery paused, and the pale faces on the other side, the determinate looks, as Gen. D. looked around—the confusion, was amusing. Not a word was said. After waiting for some time, he proceeded: Then, I understand from the other side, they have no proposition to submit—they persevere in their determination to *accept nothing, to offer nothing*.

I beg leave now, to submit the proposition I hold in my hand. Which the Clerk read as follows:

Be it resolved, by the members of the Senate, that for the purpose of organizing this body, that Andrew Joyner be chosen Speaker thereof; Thomas G. Stone Principal Clerk, and Perrin H. Busbee Clerk Assist't.

I wish, said Gen. Dockery, that this should be taken as a whole. If gentlemen on the other side object to it, it shall be withdrawn—something else on this side may be offered, when they will inform us what they are disposed to do.

Gen. Dockery's proposition, it will be perceived, gives the Whigs the Speaker, and to the Locos both Clerks, and enables them to take the other officers.

When Gen. D. had concluded, (a slight sketch of whose remarks we only pretend to have given,) Mr. Edwards of Warren addressed the Senate, remarking, that *when the time arrived*, he was ready to make any sacrifices, as much as the Senators on the other side, and that he objected to the present resolution, because he thought the Speaker ought first to be elected—that nothing should be said of the Clerks—[we suppose he wanted all]—and that he objected to the *precedent* which would be now made; he did not wish the Senators hereafter to have such a precedent as their guide.

Gen. Dockery, in his quick and forcible manner, asked the Senator from Warren, when the time was to arrive? How long are we to wait? This is the fifth day of the session. The Senator talks of the proper time! As to the precedent to which the Senator objects, no precedent can be set, except for just such an extraordinary state of things as now exists with us; and unless the Senator from Warren, or his friends, will give us a better precedent, why not take this? He again alluded to some other matters which might be investigated, unless the House organized. [He probably referred to the Senator from Onslow, and of his situation we may speak hereafter.]

After some fluttering in the ranks from the hints they had received of investigation, &c., Mr. Tomlinson moved to lay the proposition of Gen. Dockery on the table, and said he nominated Mr. Gaither. As soon as this was done, Gen. D. withdrew his proposition; and the same gentlemen who had refused to elect Col. Gaither when his name was offered,—after they saw the Whigs about to expose their conduct, knowing they could not break down that true-hearted gallant Whig, John L. Foreman, and when they saw they had all the spoils, Clerk and Assistant, Doorkeeper and Assistant,—reluctantly consented, under the necessity, that the Senate should be organized.

Mr Tomlinson, alarmed at the hints of Gen. Dockery, thought it was "time," and to prevent exposure, nominated Col. Gaither, who was thereupon elected. He received 40 votes, viz: the 23 Whigs and the following Locos: Messrs. Stallings, Etheridge, Speight, Biggs, Wilson, Parker, Exum, Tomlinson, Thompson, Eaton, Jeffreys, Ennet, Boyd, Reich, Walker, Stowe, and Gwyna. Three Locos voted for Wilson, viz: Messrs. Gavin, Holmes and Drake. Five Locos refused to vote, viz: Messrs. Edwards, Cameron, Hill, Melvin and Hester.

Col. Gaither was conducted to the Chair by Messrs Joyner & Edwards, whence he addressed the Senate.

Mr Elliott, Whig, immediately nominated Thos. G. Stone, Loco, of Franklin, as Chief Clerk—the Whigs readily coming up and determining to organize the Senate. Mr. S. was the Clerk of the last Session, and was re-elected without opposition.

Mr Biggs nominated for Clerk Assistant, Perrin H. Busbee of Raleigh. Mr Busbee having no opposition received 32 votes, and was elected.

James Page, Loco, of Randolph, was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Loco, of Raleigh, Assistant, by a strict party vote.

The name of McGowan, we doubt not, will be fresh in the memory of the Western people, as he was the *political hireling* of the *Democratic Central Committee*, that distributed their infamous appeal to the West, this last summer. He had, however, other claims on the locos; he is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the class that have for their motto, "*Americans shan't rule us*," and, of course, a patent democrat! It is reported that he *has never been naturalized*. Is this the fact?

[That faithful old officer, Green Hill, who was spared even by the last Locofoco Legislature, has been removed to make a place for McGowan. This is doubtless his *reward* for peddling political tracts last Summer. The *Locofoco* Central Committee, probably finding it more pleasant to pay their man out of the Treasury than out of their own pockets.]

Observer.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Tuesday, J. Finch (Whig) of Cherokee, and Jas. Page (Loco) of Randolph, were nominated for Principal Doorkeeper. Finch 69, Page 45.

For Assistant Doorkeeper, there were eight Candidates. The vote stood, for Thos. Amerson 45, W. R. Lovell 21, John C. Moore 13, Jesse A. Hinshaw 11, ——— Gillespie 9, W. W. Jones 8, B. Cheek 5, Wm. Lumsden 1. All Whigs except Anderson. No election. On the fourth vote, Lovell of Surry county, was elected, 84 votes, to 27 for Moore and 2 for Jones.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Moore, the Rules of the last session were adopted for the present, and on motion of Mr. Puryear, a committee of five was appointed to prepare permanent Rules.

As nothing that required concurrent action could be done, whilst the Senate was unorganized, the House adjourned without further business. As also it did on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

LATEST.—We are favored with several letters from friends at Raleigh, with accounts of Saturday's and Monday's proceedings, which are reluctantly excluded by our utter inability to crowd them in.

One informs us, that on Saturday, Maurice Q. Waddell of Chatham was elected one of the Engrossing Clerks, and that the contest for the two others, is between J. D. Cameron, Jos. Holderby, and John J. Thomas, who run highest among several candidates. A vote on Monday resulted in no choice.

On Saturday, the Annual Report of the Treasurer was received; And

Mr. Waddell of Anson presented the following Resolution, which, on his motion, was referred, together with sundry documents and affidavits accompanying, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That John McNeill, Esq., one of the sitting members from the county of Robeson, has not the necessary qualifications required by the Constitution of this State, to entitle him to a seat on this floor. *Be it therefore Resolved*, that his seat be and the same is hereby vacated.

Nothing of interest on Monday, except the receipt and reading of the Governor's excellent Message.

One of our letters says, —

"Connected with the delay in organizing the Senate, it is proper the country should know, that the Locos in their furious and unscrupulous determination to have the control of the Senate, suffered one of their Senators through all the difficulty to vote, who by common fame is reported to have taken his seat *by virtue of a forged certificate*, having left his proper certificate at home. This matter will undergo an examination by the Whigs. As straws indicate the direction of the wind, it may not be improper to refer to the result of the election of Assistant Doorkeeper. There were several nominees from both political parties well qualified to discharge the duties. The Locos, who had the majority, elected Paddy McGowan, a bitter Roman Catholic, who it is reported has never been naturalized. This election is considered a bid for all Paddy's friends, and should any of our citizens wish an office it may be well to join the Pope without delay.

On the heretofore all-absorbing question of National politics, all is quiet, and were we to judge from either the conduct or countenances of the Locos, they have been as badly beaten as the Whigs. The latter have lost their man, but not their principles. The Locos have elected a man, of whose principles many of them admit they know nothing.

Honor to the true-hearted Whigs of the Senate of North Carolina! They have willingly given up the "spoils," the offices of profit; but they have not left it possible, upon the happening of a contingency, for a Locofoco Speaker of the Senate to become Governor of the Whig State of North Carolina. Honor to them! we repeat. They have conducted themselves as gentlemen and as patriots. They have forced down the throats of an unwilling "*majority*"? terms which were rejected when offered in a liberal spirit of compromise. Their whole proceedings will bear the light. Look at them, people of North Carolina! They merit your approval. What *they* merit, who would propose nothing, and accede to nothing, it is for the people to say.

Both Houses are now well organized, the Speakers being men of tried integrity and ability.

The Governor's Message will be found entire on the preceding page. A hasty glance at it shows a great many important recommendations, upon which we have neither time nor room to comment now.

The following letter from a friend at Raleigh contains sound views. We learn that all parties are agreed as to the expediency of selling the Raleigh and Gaston Road. And we understand that the late travelling season has been so profitable, that the Wilmington Company will probably be able to pay the $50,000 of its bonds falling due 1st January.

RALEIGH, Nov. 20, 1844.

My Dear Sir: As yet, the Senators have done literally nothing—not having organized—and unless there is compromise and concession, nothing can be done. The Whigs, with justice, I think, look upon it as a monstrous and unheard-of absurdity, that they, having a majority of four thousand in the popular vote of the State, a majority of twenty in the popular branch of the Legislature, and also a Whig Governor, should be called upon to lend their aid in electing a Democratic Speaker, who would, upon the contingency of Graham's death or resignation, be Governor of North Carolina. It is unjust and unreasonable in the Democratic party to demand a Speaker, and the position they have assumed is dangerous and disorganising.

In the House a brighter prospect presents itself. Nothing worthy of note or comment has yet transpired, save the election of officers. The Whigs have not failed to follow the example set them by the Locofoco Legislature of 1842, but have deemed it essentially requisite to the thorough purification and cleansing of the temple, that the "*purging system*" should be adopted, and a *clean sweep* made. Consequently, much to the gratification of the Whig party, but sadly to the discomfiture of Locofocoism, Edward Stanly was elected Speaker of the House. Charles Manly, that well tried and faithful public servant, was restored to his Clerkship, Dodge was made his Assistant, and Finch, (the Whig Doorkeeper of 1840, who, like the rest, was proscribed in 1842,) was placed at his old stand.

I believe it to be generally acknowledged, that the present Legislative body is comprised of men of far more talent and weight of character than any other Assembly that has convened here for years. This circumstance must be peculiarly gratifying to the *honest* people of North Carolina, when they reflect that the times are sadly tinctured with the odious *spirit of repudiation*, and that an important question (the Rail Road debt,) touching the honor and credit of the State, is to be decided. Knowing full well the spirit which has ever actuated the Whigs throughout the Union—and particularly in *this honest State*—we need not fear but that every dollar will be paid, nor that the doctrine of Repudiation will ever be found a "dark and foul spot upon North Carolina's name and character."

I do not know that we have any prospect for *fun* or interest from debates this Winter. The Whig party in the House so greatly preponderates both in intellect and numbers, that there will be but a feeble resistance offered by Locofocoism. However, there are whisperings of some one or two talented Democrats—Messrs. Ellis of Rowan, Bridgers of Edgecombe, and "last tho' not least," James B. Shepard of Wake, who in 1842, being Loring's pet, received the title and appellation of "the talented young Senator."

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE to HENRY CLAY.

—We beg that none of our readers will pass by, in the excitement of the times, the very elegant and eloquent article which adorns a preceding column, and with which the writer has honored us by making this paper the medium of communication to the public.

Why should such a pen ever lie idle? We know not who the author is, though we think we received, once before only, an admirable article from him—mailed, however, at a different Post Office from that through which this came. If we knew him, we would add a personal application to this public appeal, to wield his pen unceasingly for the enlightenment of the public mind, the improvement of its taste, the honor of the old North State—and last and least, the benefit of the "Fayetteville Observer."

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—The Rutherford Republican says that a person long known there as a "democrat," who voted for Polk, declared in the Editor's presence, when it was ascertained that Polk was elected, "that if the result depended upon his vote, he would vote for Clay, because he did not believe Polk at all fitted for the Presidency!"

Are there not many thousands like this man? We have not a doubt of it. And upon their consciences, if they have consciences, will rest, and should rest, to the latest moment of their existence, the sin of grossly abusing their dearest political privileges, and the bitter maledictions of every man, woman, and child in the land, who may suffer the pinching of want, or the loss of any right, in consequence of the misrule of those whom they have helped to put in power.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next.

If the reader can forbear a smile over the following, he must be made of stern stuff indeed:—

From the Raleigh Standard.

"The people will put their own construction upon the conduct of Col. Joyner, and his federal friends in the Senate. They will not fail to see in this movement an attempt to disorganize and distract the public councils, and thus retard the execution of the public business, and that too by a party which has been signally rebuked and defeated in the late contest, which is in a minority in the Senate, and which, perhaps, can give no better reason for its course than that *it loves offices and spoils*. The majority has an unquestionable right to rule, and possessing this right it ought to be permitted to elect the officers of the Senate; and all Colonel Joyner has to do, in order to ensure the performance of the public business, is to imitate the example set him by Gen. Wilson, and decline to vote. This would give Gen. Wilson a majority of one, and terminate at once the contest now going on."

The Locos have some odd notions as to what constitutes majorities and minorities. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Stone, declared 24 to be a *majority* of 49, and the Standard as positively asserts that 25 is a *minority* of 50. These things are probably mysteries to the unsophisticated people of North Carolina; but they are easy of solution. Democracy has been declared to be a "progressive science" by its Professors; and it has *progressed* in some quarters faster than is dreamed of by honest people. Mr. Stone and the Standard were clearly thinking of New York and Baltimore and Plaquemines, where one man, by voting in several places at the same election, easily constituted himself, (or "convened and organized" himself, as Mr. Henry would say,) a majority of five or ten men. And if one rogue is a majority of five honest men, or five honest men are a minority of one rogue, in Baltimore, and New York, and Plaquemines, why should not 24 Locofocos be a majority in the Senate of North Carolina? If Polk has been elected President by that "progressive" system, why should not Wilson be elected Speaker by the same? Unfortunately, however, for the system, the members vote *viva voce* in our Senate, and Gen. Dockery or some other Whig is enabled to count the number of *voters* as well as the number of *votes*. But even that difficulty, if report be true, need be no obstacle. If a Senator who was thoughtless enough to go on to Raleigh without the regular certificate of election from the Sheriff, *found no difficulty in manufacturing one for himself, and signing the Sheriff's name to it*, why might not some other Locofoco produce a certificate of election from the District of Pasquotank and Perquimons, and take the seat which common report has assigned to Mr. Shepard? The thing would thus be done at once. And it would be done quite as honestly as Jas. K. Polk is now President-elect, or W. Ennet a Senator in the State Legislature from Onslow county.

But the further we "progress" in the Standard's article, the deeper becomes our admiration. We not only find that 25 is a minority of 50, but that 43,000 Whigs have been signally rebuked and defeated in the late contest," by 39,000 Locos!! "The majority has an unquestionable right to rule," says the Standard. Whether this means the *majority* of 25, or the *majority* of 39,000, is a little doubtful; but it amounts to the same thing: this *majority*, be it the one or the other, "ought to be permitted to elect the officers of the Senate,"—especially the Speaker, (who, in case of the death, resignation, or disability of Gov. Graham, would at once become Governor of North Carolina!)

But the climax of all, is the Standard's considerate and disinterested advice to Col. Joyner, as to how he should discharge the duties imposed upon him by his constituents, his conscience, and his oath. "All he has to do" is—*to do nothing!* Certainly, Col. Joyner! you should stand aside! What business have you, an old school gentleman, a true Republican, a genuine Patriot, to stand in the presence of the "progressive democracy," which has "progressed" entirely out of sight of these old fashioned qualities? In our opinion, you are decidedly unfit for *such* companionship. The only wonder is, that the Standard do not advise you, and your 24 Whig associates at once to resign, "in order to ensure the performance of the public business," and "terminate at once the contest now going on." Perhaps that will be its next proffer of advice.

THE CABINET.—There are already many suppositions [illegible] completion of Polk's [illegible] son, Wright and [illegible] ged of [illegible] ment; for [illegible] sers Cass, Mason, [illegible] Cass [illegible] ng, and Kendall. The Post G[illegible] e between A[illegible] and Gen. [illegible] ot having [illegible] make up our [illegible] o which of these [illegible] ould bring [illegible] partment into the greate[illegible] e, by perver[illegible] g the honest purposes for w[illegible] was created, we can express no [illegible] them.

AHEAD!—Our [illegible] aders have se[illegible] the anticipatic[illegible] of the triumph o[illegible] e Trade, indulged by the [illegible] rs of South Carolina. A letter to the N. Y. News, from a Charlestonian who [illegible]ly visited Mr. Polk, expresses a "h[illegible]" Mr. Polk will announce in his *Inaug*[illegible] ior a *strict revenue* Tariff, and resting u[illegible] ciples of the Compromise act of 1833. [illegible] o him—it is due to the country—and there *peace without it.*" [Nor *with* it, we guess.

The Richmond Enquir[illegible] "cordially secon[illegible] this proposition. "We trust [illegible] the Enquirer) that Mr. Polk will come out, with the spirit of a freeman and the boldness of a man, and take the ground at once, on which he means to conduct his administration."!! The Enquirer adds that the Tariff of '42 is out of the question. Would it not have [illegible] better for the Enquirer to have called upon [illegible] out' like a man and a freeman *before* [illegible]ction? That, however, might have defeated his election! But now, after having crept into the Presidency by the grossest fraud and deception, he is to "come out like a man and a freeman!!" Faugh!

But there is another side to the story! The Tariff men of Pennsylvania, who voted for Polk because he was declared to be "a better friend of Protection than Mr. Clay himself," are speaking out as plainly as the Enquirer and the Nullifiers. Hear the Sunbury (Penn.) American:—

"Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He, therefore, *cannot*, and we think will not, *basely betray* those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a Tariff, affording protection to their manufactories. *That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests, as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be worse than Arnold's Treason.* These we know to be the feelings of almost the entire democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Luzerne, gave him a majority of 1681. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are, therefore, deeply interested in the Tariff. They have given this large vote *under the most positive assurance, that their great interests would be protected, and woe be to the man who should attempt to betray them.*"

The Globe falls in with the views of the Charleston and Richmond oracles. It anticipates "the reduction of the tariff to *the revenue standard*, with such discriminations as will render it most productive of revenue, with the least hardship to the poorer classes, and greatest benefit to those branches of manufacture of immediate and essential use in the national defence."

This means, we predict, that the "branches of manufacture" of the Locofoco State of Pennsylvania are to be protected, whilst those of the Whig State of Massachusetts are to be left to struggle without it.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Raleigh Standard howls and whines like a whipped hound over the "proscription," as he calls it, of the Speaker and Clerks of the last House of Commons. Proscription, forsooth! When the Locofocos accidentally obtained majorities in the two Houses of the Legislature of 1842, a majority of the people being notoriously Whig, what did they do? Did they leave the old Whig Speakers and Clerks and Doorkeepers in office? Not they! They elected, as they had a right to do, and it was reasonable they should do, Speakers of their own party.—Here they might have stopped. They might have exercised a little magnanimity towards the Clerks and Doorkeepers, who were faithful and competent officers. But they "proscribed" them too. With the exception of one Assistant Doorkeeper, not a Whig was left in office in either House. And now, after such an example, fully sanctioned and justified as it was by the whole party in the State, the cry of "proscription" is impudently raised, when the Whigs put back in office, as far as it is in their power to do, the very men who were removed by the Locofocos! There is a readiness, apparently amounting to a desire, to be humbugged and cheated, among the rank and file of the Locofocos; but the Standard must have a poorer opinion of his men than we have, (and we think it will be admitted that ours is not very flattering,) if he expects that they will really swallow such stuff.

The Standard says that the people already know "who it is and what party it is that would convert the government into a mighty machine of proscription, and render it an instrument in their hands for obtaining offices and spoils." This is an assault upon Gen. Jackson and Gov. Marcy and the rest of the spoils party, that quite surprises us. The Editor must have had a lucid interval, during which his mind recurred to the *honest* period of his life, when he wrote those glowing eulogies upon Mr. Clay and the Whig party, and bitter denunciations of Locofocoism. The Locofoco Central Committee should look to it, and by means of a Censorship of the Press, or some other mode, put a stop to such assaults upon Locofocoism by the Standard. They have bought the former eulogist of Clay, soul and body, and they have a right to see that he does not "turn and rend them."

HENRY CLAY.—Reports have been circulated here and no doubt have gone abroad, that Mr. Clay is very ill. The report is without the shadow of foundation. We are happy to inform Mr. Clay's many warm and devoted friends, that he not only enjoys most excellent health but exhibits the same buoyancy of spirits that has so often distinguished him in many dark and trying hours during his long and eventful public life.

A number of friends, who waited upon Mr. Clay a few days since to make known to him the result of the election, were astonished that he received the news with a cheerfulness almost amounting to pleasure. "My friends," said he, "it would be ridiculous for me to say I do not feel disappointed—but I feel so chiefly for you and for our country; as regards myself, I am relieved from a load of anxiety. I have ever been ready and willing to serve my country, even with my life. I allowed my name to be used in the late contest, because it was unanimously called for, for the sake of the Union; and I am consoled by the fact that I have been supported by so large a portion of the intelligence and patriotism of the nation. Now, I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace and quiet."

Envy, hatred, and malice, have spent their utmost fury upon the head of this great and noble-hearted patriot. Posterity will do him that justice which a party faction, hesitating at nothing however vile and false and slanderous, has refused.

History will place the patriot Clay side by side with the immortal Washington, and the eloquent Patrick Henry.—*Lou. Jour. of Saturday.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 27.

REMARKS.—Cotton is about ¼ to 1 cent per lb. lower than we have ever known it, and our receipts continue to be quite light. Sales generally at 5 cts. Flour is rather lower, sells at 3¾ to 4¼. Flaxseed 1 00 to 1 20. Oats 30 to 35. Corn 40 to 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 13.

No Wilmington paper received since our last.

At New York, Cotton is greatly depressed, having fallen ½ a cent. Uplands 4¾ to 6¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED on the 24th, Steamer William B. Meares, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place; and for J W Thomas, C A Black, D Huffman, Salisbury Co, D L Swain, S L Hoke, C Breitz, W J Horne, A Hunt, G H Lee, J Sanders, Rankin & McLean, Holmes & Honeycutt, E [illegible]les & Douthit, T C Pfohl, J Rankin, A Torrence, [illegible]ncord Manufacturing Co, Bethel & Blackwell, S[illegible]t & McAdoo, R S Pfohl [illegible] McConnell, B Oats, [illegible] & R Winecoff, C B [illegible]er, E F [illegible]lo, T W Spa[illegible] G Makepeace, El[illegible]arsh & Co, E & W [illegible] M D Smith, R[illegible]edes, I R Dusenberry [illegible]ewell, Jacob Reich, [illegible]s, [illegible] J B Jones, W Peck, and others, of the interior. [illegible] The Cotton Plant has also en up, & all goods ship[illegible]ed by this line [illegible]t hand.

☞ The River is now [illegible] fine boating order.

MORE NEW GOODS.

E. J. LILLY is [illegible]ving an additional supply of S[illegible]LE GOODS, among which [illegible]

Cas[illegible]e-Lains, fig'd Velvets, Alpacas, [illegible]ne and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, bl'd [illegible]ctings, Shawls, Gymps, fur and wool Bonnets, Shoes, Blankets; with many oth[illegible], which will be sold at the lowest market [illegible]

December 26, 1844. 34-4w

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & E. J. LILLY, will confer a favor by calling and settling their Notes and Accounts between this and the 1st of January.

E. J. LILLY.

SALE OF NEGROES.

THE YOUNG WOMAN who was advertised to be sold on the 15th inst. will be sold with her child on Saturday the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

MARY E. PEARCE.
Nov. 1844. Adm'x of P. Pearce.

MARRIED,

At Washington Hill, Moore county, on Tuesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. Neill McKay, JOHN B. KELLY, Esq. to Miss ISABELLA C. McLEAN, only daughter of the late Hugh McLean.

Near Lawrenceville, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Henry Ledbetter, Rev. ALFRED H. RICHARDSON, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss CELESTIA ANN TILLMAN, only daughter of John Tillman, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst., by John C. Williams, Esq., Mr. OWEN H. JOHNSON to Miss AHOLIBA HOWARD, daughter of Thos. Howard, Esq.

In Bladen county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev'd Mr. Connelly, Mr. CHARLES PETERSHUE to Miss CAROLINE CROMARTIE, daughter of Mr. Patrick Cromartie.

In Chatham county, on the 21st instant, by H. A. London, Esq., Mr. JAMES J. JOLLY to Miss CATHARINE B. ROSE, daughter of William Rose, Sen.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. RACHAEL STAIERT, relict of the late Sebastian Staiert, aged about 70.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C., on the 13th of November, ANN ELIZA CHILDS, aged 16 years, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Childs, U. S. Army. This sudden and unexpected affliction has saddened the hearts of a most worthy, estimable and affectionate family, where all were prepared for unalloyed happiness, and fully justified in its anticipation.

☞ Advertisements unavoidably omitted this week shall appear in our next.

Just Received and for Sale,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
5 ditto Thomas's Virgin Gall-leaf Chewing TOBACCO,
5 boxes Starch,
4 dozen Demijohns
C. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 25, 1844. 34-3w

Old FRENCH BRANDY.

A FEW Demijohns OLD FRENCH BRANDY. (Otard Brand.)
A few Demijohns OLD JAMAICA RUM, just received and for sale by
C. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 25. 34-3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. MARSH is now receiving his STOCK of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
2000 *pairs of Shoes, (assorted.) Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery.*

And all such articles suitable for the Country Trade. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his Stock, as he is determined to sell low for Cash. They will find him in the North West corner of the Market Square, joining Messrs. Kyle and Leete.
Nov'r 26, 1844. 34-3w

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the following parcels of Land and Lots, by a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, to-wit:—

280 acres of Land on the East side of

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Caheoes; Printed Cashmere De'eeosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambrics; Silesias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Perigee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemizettes and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 30000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Ginghams,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Drapers,
Bonnet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

[illegible] kage will be offered cheap for CASH, or the usual time to punctual customers.

Oct. 18, 1844. 93tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber and Naval Stores.

[illegible] received an order for the purchase of [illegible] TIMBER, for which [illegible] would [illegible] parties [illegible] my own [illegible] Agent [illegible] Gaston [illegible] Roanoke [illegible] Weldon [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] Cape Fear [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Navy Yard [illegible] Rates lower than [illegible]

[illegible] JACKSON HOTEL,
[illegible] LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

[illegible] INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

[illegible] Agent of the [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New York are [illegible] to receive applications for insurance [illegible] Fayetteville and its vicinity.

[illegible] & SON.

Oct. 18, 1844. 93tf

WANTED,

500 [illegible] ASHES, immediately, for which [illegible] Cash will be paid.

W. & D. McKAY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 93tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Tubs more of MOUNTAIN BUTTER for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 7, 1844. 90tf

JACKSON HOTEL,

CAPE FEAR, LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

[illegible] JNO. V. ALLEN.

[illegible] 23, 1843. 1yr

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

[illegible] Agent of the [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New York are [illegible] to receive applications for insurance [illegible] Fayetteville and its vicinity.

[illegible] & SON.

Oct. 18, 1844. 93tf

WANTED,

500 [illegible] ASHES, immediately, for which [illegible] Cash will be paid.

W. & D. McKAY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 93tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Tubs more of MOUNTAIN BUTTER for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 7, 1844. 90tf

Dr. D. EVANS,

BEING about to leave Fayetteville for some months, respectfully informs his friends, that the BOTANIC MEDICINES recommended by Thomson, Howard, &c., can be had fresh and genuine of SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist, next door to the office lately occupied by him.

October 29, 1844. 31tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

REMOVAL.

E. W. MARSH.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Laetz, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.

October 5, 1844. 27tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure o all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its unestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

Governor Cross Paces (Ga.)

[illegible] Dear Sir:—[illegible] your Sarsaparilla [illegible] afflicted for many years, and having [illegible] remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my perfect restoration of health. I suppose most of every person in this city [illegible] dressing disease, and after trying [illegible] the most acute agony [illegible] I was persuaded to try Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I procured from the Agent in Rhesaca. I [illegible] one bottle, and the last [illegible] deserve to say that one [illegible] me to make a fair trial, which I [illegible] gratitude to all [illegible] am now happy to say I feel myself [illegible] to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this [illegible] a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness [illegible] cine, and a sense of obligation [illegible] to those [illegible] who [illegible] may be [illegible]

Yours, with [illegible] respect,

[illegible] L. FOX.

The following [illegible] Agent at [illegible]

[illegible] Savannah, Ga., [illegible]

Sarsaparilla [illegible] Dear Sir:—[illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Agent [illegible] Savannah, Ga. [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Yours, [illegible]

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